he difficulty which has attended the distribution of tackets on the present occasion.

THE CHURCH CEREMONIAL.

Within the Chapel Royal the altar and haut pas, although of limited extent, had a splendid appearance. The whole was lined with crimson velvet, be portion over the communion table being hung with rich festoons of crimson velvet, edged with leavy fringe of gold.

The communion table was covered with a profusion of gold plate, and on each side was a stool, one of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the other for he Bishop of London.

The Duke of Sussex, the Duke of Cambridge, the Princess Augusta and Duchess of Goucester were

The Duke of Sussex, the Duke of Cambridge, the Princess Augusta and Duchess of Gioucester were ranged on one side of the altar. On the other were the Duchess of Cambridge, the two Princes of Cambridge, Prince George of Cambridge, Prince George of Cambridge, Prince Great and the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the latter the parent and brother of Prince Albert. Two chairs of state stood on the left side of the altar, one for the Queen, the other for the Duchess of Kent, her mother.

On the opposite side were two chairs of state, one for Frince Albert and the other for the Dowager Queen Adelaide.

Adelaide. seats erected for the use of the spectators covered with crimson fringed with yellow. distinguished congregation was admitted by

A distinguished congregation was attacket.

Prince Albert advanced in the midst of a royal procession headed by drums and trumpets and closed by the Princes of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

The Queen's procession was headed by drums and trumpets, heraids, pages of honor, the Lords of the Household, the Lord Chancellor, the Sarl Marshal of England, the Princess of Cambridge, Lord Melbourne, Premier of England, and the Duke of Sussex.

Lord Melbourne bore the sword of state.

Queen Victoria wore the collars of her orders.

Her train was borne by twelve unmarried ladies.

Next came all the ladies in attendance on Her Majesty.

The procession was closed by six Yeomen of the

Guard.

The Archbishop of Canterbury performed the marriage ceremony, the Duke of Sussex, her uncle, giving away the bride.

Frince Albert spoke the responses with softened tone and much feeling; the Queen in a firm tone and distinct voice.

and much feeling; the queen in a firm tone and distinct voice.

At the instant when the bridegroom placed the ring on the queen's inger salutes were thundered out from a train of artiflery in St. James' Park and the guns of the Tower of London.

THE BRIDE'S COSTUME.

The Queen wore a dress of white saim, trimmed with orange flower blossoms. For head dress she had a wreath of orange flower blossoms, and over this a grand veil of Homton face; worn down.

The bride's mades were attired in write satin.

The bride's maids were attired in white attin.

VIOTORIA AT THE ALTAR.

During the performance of the ceremony the Queen was observed to look frequently at Prince Albert, who was standing by her side. It was said, indeed, that sue "scarcely took her eyes from him mattl she left the chapel."

Rejoicement and ovations.

A grand weeding breakfast was given at Buckingham Palace after the return of the party from the chapel. State dinners followed, and the British mation made itself nappy by a general ovation on the occasion of the marriage of Victoria, the Queen.

Wellington's Suneral.

Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington, was born in Ireland in the year 1769, and died at Walmer Castle, England, on the 14th of September, 1852. Soon after his decease all his unpopular acts were orgotten by the British people; his services only were remembered. His pody lay in state in Chelsea Hospital from the 10th to the 17th of November. A agnificent public funeral followed his remains to St. Paul's, where they were interred on the 18th of Nevember in the same year. The preparations for this ceremonial were commenced aimost im-mediately after his decease, engaging the attention of Parliament, the Crown and the multitude. Mr. Disraeli delivered a brilliant oration in eulogy of his character in the House of Commons; but much amusement, even in the moment of national sorrow, was caused by the almost immediate discovery of the fact that its most brilliant points, to the extent of fifty lines word, from an oration which had been delivered by M. Thiers, now President of the French republic were translated and republished in the London Morning Chronicle of July 1, 1848.

The lying in state naving been terminated, most intense excitement prevailed in London with respect to the funeral. The ceremonial was perfected and carried out on the day named above. The body had body lay and were received by the Lord Chamberlain and Kendall, the late Duke's valet. The troops were then admitted, and to the number of 2,000 deficed before the coffin. In the evening the present Duke of Wellington and other relatives of the deceased passed some time in the chamber, THE HORSE GUARDS. At a late hour the body was removed to the Horse Guards.

On the morning of the funeral the whole line of route of the procession was taken possession of by the crowd early, and multitudes of persons who had paid high prices for seats at windows and calconies found themselves unable to make their way to these found themselves unable to make their way to these eligible positions. At eight o'clock A. M. the barriers were closed. At nine the rain, which had been falling, cleared off, and the morning became (for London) even brilliant. By half-past seven the whole troops had taken up their position; at a quarter to eight seventeen guns were fired as a preparatory signal; at eight A. M. the curtains of a large

ter to eight seventeen guns were fred as a preparatory signal; at eight A. M. the curtains of a large
marquee were drawn aside, and exposed the magmiscent car of bronze, with the body, which was
duly saluted by the military of all arms.

The procession then started, with muffled drums,
and the bands of all regiments playing the "Dead
March." The "filing off" of the advanced guard
of infantry and cavairy occupied an hour. Behind
the advanced guard followed the funeral car, drawn
by twelve black horses, caparisoned with black velvet trappings and nicely matched as to size and
action. It was past ten A. M. when the last of the
cortège began to move.

The procession proceeded up Constitution Hil,
along Piccadnily, down St. James street, through
Pall Mail, Trafalgar square, the Strand, Fleet street,
and Ludiow Hill to St. Paul's, the whole line of
march being kept clear by the Horse Guards.

The procession care the street, advance guard of

rail Mail, Trafalgar square, the Strand, Fleet street, and Ludiow Hill to St. Paul's, the whole line of march being kept clear by the Horse Guards.

The procession consisted of the advance guard of Life Guards, second battation of Rife Brigade; first battaino of Royal Marines; Thirty-third infantry ("Duke's Own"), a cattalion of Fusiliner Guards, a battailon of Coldstream Guards, a tattalion of Grenadier Guards; the Royal Regiment of Artillery, with a field battery of nine guns; five squadrons of cavalry, viz.:—seventeenth Lancers, Thirteenth Light Dragoons, Eighth Huzzars, Scots Greys, Eighth Dragoon Guards (battery eight guns horse artillery), a regiment of Life Guards.

Marshaimen, Messengers, Heralds, &c.
One Solder from Every Regiment in the British Service and Deputation of Six from the Indian Army.

Pursulvants of Arms, Standard or Pennon Servants of the Deceased, Officers of the Tower of London.

Deputations from an the Public Bodies.

More Heralds, The Guidon. Physicians to the Deceased.

Mintary Chaplains, High Sheriffs and Aldermen of London, the Military Secretary, &c.

The Order of the Bath.

Men-at-Arms, with banner of Wellesley; Officers of State, Law Lords, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Paymaster of the Forces, Secretary of State for Home and Colonies.

Speaker of the House of Commons.

The Noblity, young and old.

Great Officers of State—Lord Malmesbury, Earl of Derby, Earl Marshai of England, Great Chamberiain, Privy Seal, President of the Council, Archibishop of Canterbury, Lord Mayor of London.

Aldes-de-camp to the Geocased, Quartermaster General, Adjutant General and Officers of the House of Commons.

Prince Albert's Carriages, each Drawn by Six Horses, and containing the Officers of the Bloschold.

Prince Albert's Carriages, each Drawn by Six Horses, and containing the Officers Chamber-lann, &c. Nortey, King-at-Arms:

Prince Albert's Carriages, each Drawn by Six Horses, and containing the Officers of the Household.

Prince Albert, attended by the Queen's Chamberlain, &c.; Norrey, King-di-Arms; the Great Banner.

Dignitaries of the Church.

Batons.

Of Spain—Borne by Major General the Duke of Osana, assisted by Golonel Gabriel de Torres, and Colonel de Caivert y Lara.

Of Russia—Borne by General Prince Gortschakoff, assisted by Major General Count Benkendorff and Lieutenant Colonel Telernitzky.

Of Prussia—Borne by General Count de Nastitz, assisted by General de Schamborst and Lieutenant Colonel Telernitzky.

Of Portugal—Borne by Marshal the Duke of Terceira, assisted by Lieutenant General Count de Vilia Real and Major Don Manuel de Souza Contrôho.

Of the Netherlands—Borne by Lieutenant General Baron d'Omphal, assisted by Captain William Tindal and Captain Gevers.

Of Hanover—Borne by General Hugh Haikett, assisted by Colonels Poten and Masenhaltz.

Of England—Borne by the Marquis of Anglesea, assisted by Colonel the Duke of Richmond and Major General the Duke of Cleveland.

The Coronet of the Deceased.

Eight General Officers as Pall Bearers.

Pive General General Officers as Pall Bearers.

Bannerole.

Heralds, Usners, Garter King-at-Arms.

The Chief Mourner (Present Duke of Wellington),
attenued by Lord Charles Wellesley, Hon. and
Rev. Gerald Wellesley, Hon. William

Wellesley, Marquis of Sallsbury

Marquis of Tweedale, and
relatives and friends
of deceased,
The Duke's Horse.

Deputation from the Army—namely, one Captain, one Lieutenant, one Sergeant, one Corporal and two men from every British Regiment.

Carriages of the Queen and other Members of the Royal Family.

The houses along the line of march exhibited flags at half mast and other symbols of mourning. Temple Bar was completely enveloped in drapery of black silk and velvet, with fringes, displaying an undercloth of gold.

AT ST. PAUL'S.

At eleven o'clock the head of the procession reached St. Paul's, but it was past one o'clock before the rear guard of troops filed by. It is estimated that fully 16,000 to 18,000 persons were scated in the

that fully 16,000 to 18,000 persons were seated in the cathelral.

RELICIOUS SERVICES—THE SOLDIER AT REST.

The funeral services were chanted by the choirs of the Chapel Royal and of Westminster, namely, a service composed by Dr. Croit—"I am the resurrection," &c.: the Psaims xxxii, and xi, to chants by the Earl of Mornington, followed by an anthem composed for the ceremony by Dr. Goss, organist of St. Faul's. The lesson, fifteenth chapter of First Corlintians, was then read by the officiating minister; after which were sung "Nune Dimitus," set by Beethoven, after which a dirge composed by Dr. Goss. While the body was being lowered into the crypt the "Dead March" was played; after this the anthems "Man that is born of a woman" and "heard a volce" were chanted. The usual pravers and a base and chorus from Handel's funeral anthem concludes the imposing ceremonies.

tai remains of Prince Albert, husband of Victoria, Queen of England, and father of the Prince of Wales, were buried. The body of the Prince Consort was interred in the last earthly resting place of the sovereigns of England—the Chapel Royal of St. Georges Windsor. There was little of pomp or pageantry displayed on the occasion. By the express desire of the Prince the funeral was of the plainest de-scription consistent with his position toward the

royal family of Britain.

The chief men of state in England were assem bled in the chapel notwithstanding. Windsor itself was buried in gloom. The great bell of Windsor Castle clanged out its doleful sounds at intervals

Castle clanged out its doleful sounds at intervals from an early hour in the morning, and minute bells toited from St. John's clurch.

The weather was duil, leaden like, chilly, and in keeping with the ceremonial.

THE WAY TO THE TOME.

At eleven o'clock in the forenoon the path of the funeral cortège was cleared by a division of polace.

A guard of honor of men of the Grenadier Guards, of which regiment Prince Albert was colonel, marched in and took up its position before the principal entrance to the Chapel Royal. The quadrangle leading to the state apartments was kept by another guard furnished by the same regiment. The Second Life Guards and Fusilier Guards supplied mourning detachments, and minute guns were fired by the royal artillery. oyal artitlery.

The officers in command were all in mourning

according to army rule.

The members of State, officers of the Queen's household and other dustinguished personages were present by invitation. They were met by carriages at the railroad station and conveyed to the Chapel

at the railroad station and conveyed to the Chapel Royal.

Eari Derby, Eari Russell, the Archbishop of Canteroury and the Duke of Bucclough were among the first to make their appearance. They were conducted to seats in the chapel and were followed speedily by other persons of note.

The inneral procession left Windsor Castle by the Norman Gate, the route having been changed a few moments before its march from the St. George's Gate, as was intended originally. A crowd which had assembled at the foot of Castle Hill saw nothing of the cortege in consequence of the movement.

The Prince of Wales and other memoers of the royal family were present in the Oak Room, but did form part of the procession. They were conveyed to the chapel in private carriages before the codin was placed in the hearse. There were the Prince of Wales, Prince Arant, Duke of Saxe-Coburg, Grown Prince of Prussia, Duke of Brabant, Count of Flanders, Duc de Nemours, Prince Louis of Hesse, Prince Eduard of Saxe-Weimar and the Maharajan Duleep Singh, attended by the gentlemen of their respective suites.

espective suites.

THE DEAD MARCH.

A minute gun fired in the distance and the "reverse arms" of the troops announced that the proverse arms avied. cession had started.

The coaches moved out from the Norman Gate-

way in order.
They were followed by one of the Queen's car-

They were followed by one of the Queen's carriages, drawn by six horses, attended by grooms in the royal liveries. In this coach was Earl Spencer, Groom of the stole, carrying the crown, and Lord George Lennox, bearing the baton, sword and hat of the dead Prince.

The hearse, drawn by six black horses, came next. It was quite plain and not ornamented. On the housings of the horses and the sides of the hearse were emblazoned the escutcheous of the Queen and the Prince, each surmounted by a crown, the Prince's arms being in black and her Majesty's in white. in white.

The procession was closed by four state car-

The procession was stored in the temb without any demonstration of point, and the members of the fluxtrous assemblage dispersed. Some of them returned to the widowed and orphaned home of the Queen and her children.

In 1844 Queen Victoria went in state to open the new Royal Exchange; but since then, with one exception, that of a ball given by the corporation, she has never entered the city of London in what is known as full state. The procession of thanksgiving for the recovery of the Prince of Wates was was in strict accordance with the plan of 1844, and everything like ancient ceremonial observed, so as i make the occasion grand and solemn. The Royal Exchange was opened October 28. It was burned down a second time six years before

As early as seven o'clock in the morning on

of people from the suburbs of London began, and by eight the best stations in the line of the procession were throughed. Strong barricades were made across the streets that came into the line to prevent the ingress of carriages and break the pressure of the crowd. A force of 2,000 poince, the soldiers of the Life Guards and the Horse Guards and the Seventien thancers, stationed two and two at intervals, helped to keep the path clear. From the beginning of the Strand to the Exchange many persons had seats constructed in their skep windows, converting the nouse front, as it were, into a little section of a their stranding in the city, with ladies splendidly dressed. The Queen And Hell costs of the Life of t

Pins the Ninth Crowned. His Holiness Jean Marie Perretti was crowned Pope, with the title of Plus the Ninto, in Rome, on the 21st of June, 1840. The eniscono-civic cere-

monial was conducted with all the grandeur of throne and altar, and with the spiendor of civil State ceremony hitherto observed and practised on such occasions. The proceedings were conducted in accordance with the historic associations of the Christian capital, but, as we know to-day, the triple crown of the Papacy was then seen in sacred use or the last time.

Corountion of the Czar. Alexander the Second was crowned Emperor of Russia on the 7th of September (Russian style), in the year 1856. We received an account of the ceremony by way of England, and published it in the Herral on the 5th of October, the same year. The Russian military portion of the pageant was of the Russian military portion of the pageant was of the Russian military portion of the pageant was of the is subject to the scentre of the imperial Muscovite being represented in the ranks of the army. Mounted Cossacks of the regiments of the 10 ho kept the streets and highways of the capital during the day. Veteran officers of the empire, who marked by their presence the wars of the later Russian rulers, lined the staircases of the palace, politing the way to those who were permitted to defealty or who had been commissioned to present the congratulations of the surrounding nations. This Russian coronation ceremony, judged by its constituent parts, was the most dazzling and remarkable event pertaining to the monarchies in their power which has taken place in the world during the present era of time, if we except the English memorial in St. Paul's yesterday. mony by way of England, and published it in the

The Emperor of Austria Crowned King of

Hungary.
His Apostolic Majesty Francis Joseph Charles of Austria was solemnly growned King of Hungary, in Pesth, on the 8th of June, 1867. The ceremonial constituted a grand pageant, royal, military, eccle siastical and civil. The procession was weighed down, as it were, with armor, with gold, with crozers, and with mitres. The people were present by permission, but the expression of loyalty and fervor was not spontaneous, nor was it universal.

Bonnparte's Royal Visitors. The Emperor Napeleon the Third brought me to Paris and put it in the pockets of the citizens of the French capital, in consequence of his liberal and gorgeous entertainments of his brother sove-reigns during the more nappy years of his reign. his assumption of the imperial purple, the 2d o prisoner to the Emperor William of Germany (then King of Prussia), on the 2d of September, 1870, he was visited by Queen Victoria, the Clar of Russia, the Suitan of Turkey, the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia and the Crown Prince the Prince of Wales, the ex-Queen of Spain, the King of Denmark, with other potentates of lesser note.

The French display and Parisan gala celebrations which were observed on each of these occasions were of great brilliancy and magnificence. They were, it must be said, more showy and for effect than substantial or for enduring consequences.

Bonnarte's Visit to Victoria Britain and some few others of the neighboring monarchs. When in England he was lodged in Buckinguam Palace, and from there—the essential and objective point of the war ambition of Napoleon the First-dated his celebrated decree appointing the tate Marshai Bugeaud Minister of War of France. When Napoleon the First was just setting out from Paris to open his grand campaign against Russia he said, "I will date my first despatch of glory from Moscow; my next from Buckingham Palace." The great soldier calculated that win the aid of his navy, then very powerful under the direction of Decres, that he would be enabled to go from Russia to India and thence to Great Britain. Nelson extinguished his hope at Tratagar. Since that day of victory the British Crown held the deleated leader of Waterloo a prisoner, buried him at St. Helena, permitted his ashes to be carried to France, and to-day gives shelter to his exiled nephew, the ex-Emperor Napoleon, and to the younger Napoleon. tate Marshat Bugeaud Minister of War of France.

Her Majesty the Empress Eugénie of France made

The imperial French yacut L'Aigle took her through the Suez Canal on the occasion of the opening of the new transit. This was a really brilliant affair, and tended to mark the initiation of a new era in the history of the commerce and civilization of the earth. The imperial flag of France was saluted by the war vessels of all the great nations of the Old World, and also by the trading marine of the United States.

The Empress landed on the historic soil of Egypt and was received as the guest of the Khedive. A series of magnificent /etes was celebrated in her honor, and Eugenie, with the members of her escort, including her chaptain, Père Bauer, enjoyed escort, including her chapiain, Père Bauer, enjoyed themselves immenselv. A high Mass, according to the ritual of the Roman Catholic Church, was celebrated openly on the territory of the land of the Pharoahs. The Empress rode on camels and dromedaries, and the native Egyphans exhibited in all their dances and festive sports in her presence. This origin and nopelul page iff the history of the House of Bonaparte is specially reported in the pages of the Herald, our telegrams and written correspondence from Egypt appearing in our columns from the 20th of September, 1869, to the 22d of November of the same year consecutively, and subsequently at regular intervals, until the moment of the Empress' reception by her husband in Paris on her return.

Eugenie's Visit to Turkey.

ple the same year. The Sultan received her the Orient same year. The Suitan received her in the Orient capital with imperial Eastern 6c/at. He departed from the custom of the rulers of his coun-try to a very great extent in his compliment to the sovereign lady of France. The Cross of Christianity was displayed alongside of the Crescent.

The entry of His Majesty King Victor Emmanuel to Rome in his sovereign capacity of King of Italy was delayed for such a considerable period of time, and announcements of its approaching occurrence were made so frequently and contradicted just as often, that the public interest which attached to the event was in a great measure forestailed by anticipation, so that its actual fulfilment was completed rather -tamely. The king had respect for the feelings of the Pope, and, moved by this excellent senument, endeavored to avoid affixing to the anair any snow of trumph over the Pontif. He was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the Koman people. The ancient city was decorated with flags and household banners. The streets were kept by soldiers of the national guard. Patriotic ladies and brave men were out in thousands; but the episcopal representatives of the vast hierarchy of the Roman acknowledged the leaity of his subjects gracefully, but in a rather hurried manner. He passed rapidly to the Quirinal Palace. The Herallo reported the history of Italy's progress to this consummation of her national unity in a series of telegrams and special letters published in our columns within the period watch passed from the 24th of July, 1871, to the close of December the same year.

King Amadeus' Installation.

His Majesty Amadeus accepted the crown of Spain, tendered to him by the Spaniards through the Cortes on the 4th of December, in the year 1870. He was installed King of Spain in the legislative hall, Maurid, on the 3d of January, 1871, in the preshall, Maurid, on the 3d of January, 1871, in the presence of the Parliament, foreign ambassadors and people. There was no formal coronation. The scene, which was specially reported to the HERALD, was of an imposing character, but tame in comparison with other modern events pertaining to royalty. The occurrence is particularly remarkable, however, as noting the first occasion on which an Old World royal ruler was "installed" to office after having been chosen by the people. He was sworn on the Holy Evangelists, in the presence of the assemblage, to do nis duty faithfully, but the crown of spain was not produced on the occasion.

This glittering military event of the present day was reported, by special telegrams, in the Herald of May 22 and 23, 1871. The army display was magnificent, as is seen always when conquerors pro-claim that they have reaped a triumph. The pro-cession marched through the city at "quick time," passing under a grand triumphal arch, which was decorated with the flags captured in the war and the royal ensign of Prussia.

The European Peace of 1814. There was national thanksgiving and the Prince Regent of England went in state to St. Paul's July 7, 1814, for the restoration of the blessings of peace. Napoleon I. had been overthrown and was an exile in Elba. But the war in America raged at this very time. British squadrons were devastating the coasts of Virginia and New England, the capi-tal of the United States was laid in ashes and all along our northern and western boundary hostilities were in active progress. However, the Em-peror of Russia, the King of Prussia, Blucher and many other notabilities from the Continent were on

many other notabilities from the Continent were on a visit to London. Court receptions, balls, public dinners and military reviews took place aimost every day during the sojourn of these distinguished personages in the British metropolis.

The general management of the procession to St. Paul's was in accordance with the precedent established in 1789. The persons present in the cathedral did not exceed one thousand three hundred. In 1814 the discharge of twenty-one guns announced the departure of the Prince kerent from Carlton House. In the procession, which was escorted by the Horse Guards and ather troops, were the Dukes of York, Clarence, Sussex and Gloacester. The aliver trum-

pets sounded at intervals. In the carriages (drawn by eight cream colored horses) with the Regent were the Duke of Wellington and the Duke of Montrose. Nothing of that hour could equal the splendor of the royal equipage, the horses and their trappings. On arriving at the cathedral Wellington, carrying the sword state, waiked beside the Prince and occu-pied a seat on his right side during the service.

PAGEANTS OF THE PAST.

Royal Visits to St. Paul's-Henry the Seventh Henry the Eighth and Queen Elizabeth in the Cathedral-Queen Anne's Thanksgiving-George the Third's Ceramonial-Rejoicing for Triumphs in War-Pitt Assailed by the People in a Procession-Gala Days in the Olden Time.

Enrly State Visits to St. Paul's. Going back as far as the end of the fourteenth centary we find Henry IV. went to St. Paul's in 1399 and offered prayer on his accession to the throne, as

and offered prayer on his accession to the infone, as did also Henry VI. on his accession.

The accession of Henry VII. may be said to have terminated the Wars of the Roses, although the reign of Henry was from time to time disturbed by he pretensions of Yorkist impostors. The last of se was Lambert Simnel, who was put forward as the rightful heir to the crown. His followers were defeated at the battle of Strode, and Simnel, who was taken prisoner, made a scullion in the King's Ritchen. For this victory Henry went on two successive days in solemn procession to St. Paul's. On the first day, we are told, a "Te Deum" was sung, and on the second a sermon preached at St. Paul's

On Sunday, May 21, 1514, Henry VIII, went thither in marvellous state to receive the sword and cap sent to him by the Pope. On that occasion the whole immediate neighborhood was crowded with spectators, estimated at 30,000.

QUEEN BLIZABETH-THE SPANISH ARMADA. many ceremonies in St. Paul's.

On Sunday, September 8, 1588, a solemn thank giving was held, when eleven captured flags were displayed from the lower battlements. The people had previously listened to a sermon at the cross in relation to the event

that day Queen Elizabeth went in great spiendor to the cathedral, seated in a kind of triumphal chariot, with four pillars supporting a canopy and an imperial crown. Two others supported a hon and a dragon in front of the carriage, with the arms of England. This vehicle was drawn by two white horses. The Queen was received at the cathedral other clergymen, habited in superb copes. At th entrance Her Majesty kneeled and pronounced a prayer. She then proceeded to her seat under a canopy in the choir, when the Litany was chanted. canopy in the choir, when the Litany was chanted.

After that the Queen went to a closet prepared for the occasion in the north will of the church, and, "shame to our effeminacy," says the narrator, "there she remained exposed to the wintry blasts of November during the space of time the Bishop of Salisbury occapied in delivering the sermon."

Queen Elizabeth, on another occasion, January, 1871, entered the city in state to open the Exchange, By the sound of trompets her beraid named it the Royal Exchange. This building was twice destroyed by fire, and the splendid structure now existing was opened by Queen Victoria in 1844.

NATIONAL THANESUIVINGS IN THE REIGN OF QUEEN ANNE.

was opened by Queen Victoria in 1844.

NATIONAL THANKSUIVINGS IN THE REIGN OF QUEEN ANNE.

There were frequent State processions and public thanksgivings in St. Panl's during the reign of Queen Anne. Year after year she went in solemin procession to the catactral to commemorate some advantage gained on land or sea. The 12th of November, 1702, when she proceeded in state, accompanied by the House of Commons and great officers of State, to return thanks for Mariborough's successes in the Low Countries and for the destruction of the Spanish fleet in the port of Vigo by the Duke of Ormond and Sir George Rooke, was an august ceremony of the kind. The Council declared the cathedral for that day to be the Queen's chapel royal; the seats were to be disposed of and all the arrangements to be made by the Lord Chamberlain. The military and civic escort was grand and imposing. The Queen's throne, as in the then House of Lords, was about three feet higher than the floor of the choir, covered with a Persian carpet and surmounted by a canopy fifteen feet high. There was, according to the proclamation, an affin chair on the throne with a gold stool before it, and a desk for the book covered with erimson velvet, richly embrodered and trimmen with gold, with a cashion of the same. Some distance ordinal were stools for the Countess of Mariborough, the Groom of the Stole, the Countess of Sunderland, the Lady of the Bedchamber in Waiting, and, further behind, stood the Vice Chamberiam, with other officers of State. The Queen was met by the peers and members of the Ministry and conducted along the nave to her throne.

bers of the Ministry and conducted along the nave to her throne.

She kneit at the fold stool, and after a short "ejaculation" rose and seated herself.

The "Te Deum" was sung with vocal and instrumental accompaniment. The sermon was preached by Sir Jonathan Trelawney, Bishop of Exeter, from Joshua vin., 9, "But as for you, no man hath been able to stand before you this day."

The Queen led the way back.

The Tower guns, those on the river and those in St. James' Park were fired three times; once as the Queen left St. James' Palace, the second time when the "Te Deum" was chanted, and, lastly, when Her

Recovery of George III. The recovery of George III. from a severe attack of iliness was made the occasion of appointing day for public thanksgiving and a royal procession to St. Paul's. The impaired state of the King's health towards the end of October, 1788, excited general comment. On the 24th of that month he held a levee at St. James, for the purpose of quieting the alarm which the report of his indisposition had spread, but upon his return to Windsor his disorder took a very serious turn, and in a few days it was generally known that it had settled into a continued delirium, or, in other words, the King had lost his reasoning faculties. A special board of the most eminent physicians in the country was appointed to examine into the condition of the King. They reported that he was unable to attend to any kind of public business, that there was a probability of his recovery, but it was impossible to limit the time.

ity of his recovery, but it was impossible to limit the time.

The necessity of appointing the Prince of Wales (alterwards George IV.) as Regent was discussed in all quarters, but the opposition to the measure, both in Parliament and out of it, was made manifest in the most unmistakable manner. Even at that early day the Prince of Wales was far from being a popular favorite.

ANOUNCEMENT TO PARLIAMENT.

The King recovered, and on the 8th April, 1789, Mr. Pitt acquainted the House of Commons that ne was commanded by His Majesty to state that he had appointed "Thursday, the 23d of this instant April, to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving to Almighty God for that signal interposition of His good providence which hat removed from His Majesty the late lilbeas with which he hath been afflicted, and for the greater solemnity of that day his Majesty will go to St. Paul's Cathedral to return thanks to Almighty God for the great mercy which hath been extended to him." Upon which it was resolved to attend at the ceremony, and that the humble thanks of the House of Commons be returned to His Majesty for his most gracious favor in communicating to the House his intention of going to St. Paul's Cathedral to reduce the members.

to give orders for providing convenient place to give orders for providing convenient places for the members.

PROCESSION OF THAT DAY TO ST. PATL'S.

On the day appointed the King was accompanied by the Queen, their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Princess Royal, the Princess Augusta, the Princess Elizabeth, the Duke of Gloucester and the Duke of Cumberland, and attended by both Houses of Parliament, the great officers of State, the Judges and other public functionaries, to the Cathedral, for the purpose of returning thanks to God for Hig great mercies and biessings.

functionaries, to the Cathedral, for the purpose of returning thanks to God for His great mercies and biessings.

The procession began at eight o'clock by the House of Commons, in their coaches, followed by their Speaker in his State coach. Next came the Masters in Chancery, the Judges, and after them the Peers, in the order of precedency as they were marshalled by the Officers-oi-Arms at Westminster, the youngest baron going first, and the Lord Chancellor, in his State coach, closing this part of the procession. Such of the Peers as were Knights wore the collars of their respective orders.

Afterward came

THE ROYAL FAMILY,
in order of precedency, escorted by parties of the royal regiment of Horse Guards. Their Majesties set out from the Queen's palace after ten o'clock in a coach drawn by eight cream-colored horses, in which were also two of the ladies of Her Mijesty's bedchamber, followed by their Royal Highnesses the Princesses, and proceeded through the gate at the stable yard along Pall Mail and through the Strand, amid the acclamations of the people. The streets were lined as far as Temple Bar by the brigade of Foot Guards, the grenadier companies of which were posted in St. Paul's Cathedral and in the church yard, and patrolled by parties of the royal regiment of Horse Guards. The avenues leading into the streets through which the procession passed were guarded by the Queen's Light Dragoons.

From Temple Bar to the church the streets were inseed by the Queen's Light Dragoons.

city, the peace officers attending both within and without the city to preserve order.

AT TEMPLE BAR.

His Majesty the King was met by the Lord Mayor of London, clad in a gown of crimson velvet, by the sheriffs in their scarlet robes, and a deputation from the Aldermen and Common Council cheing all on horseback, when the Lord Mayor surrendered the city sword to his Majesty, who having returned it to him he carried it bareheaded before the King to St. Paul's.

AT ST. PAUL'S.

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At St. Paul's.

The King was met at the door of the cathedral by the Peers, the Bishop of London, the Dean of St. Paul's, the canons residentiary, the officers at arms, the band of gentiemps pensioners and the yeomen of the guard attending.

The Sword of State was carried before His Majesty by the Marquis of Stafford into the choir, where the King and queen piaced themselves under a canopy of State near the west end of the attar. The "fe Deum" and anthem for the occasion were sung by the choir, who were placed in the organ lot and were joined in the chorus, as also in the psaims, by the choir, who were placed in the organ lot and were joined in the chorus, as also in the psaims, by the charity children, in number about six thousand, who were assembled there previous to their Majesties' arrival.

The communion service was read by the dean and residentiaries, and the scrmon preached by the Bishop of London from Psaims, xxvii., 16—"O tarry thou the Lord's leisure; be strong and He shall comfort thy heart, and put thou thy trust in the Lord." The patrons of the charity children appeared with large gold and silver medals by rings pendant on ribbons in commemoration of the royal visit. On the lace of each medal was a portrant of the feeble-minded King, with the

Georgius III., Meg. Br. et Heb. Rex. On the reverse was the west front view of St. Paul's Catheural:—

On the evergne:-

Dec Apt. Max. Rev Pientiss Pro Salvate. Prest. V. S. L. S. L. April 23, 1789.

RETURN TO THE PALACE.

Divine servine being ended, their Majesties the Kiffy and Queen retared with the same state to the Queen's palace at three o'clock in the alternoon, Salvoes of artillery were discharged in different parts of the city. The brigade of Foot Guards fired a jet de joie in St. James' Park, being drawn up in front of the palace.

The chromelers of the period go on to state what was substantially repeated on the present occasion. The public demonstration of joy and loyalty by the inhabitants of London and Westimister on the occasion of this Majesty's first appearance in public since his happy recovery exceeded all expression. In the evening there were illuminations in all parts of the metropolis, and they surpassed in splendor and magnificence all former exhibitions." All the defects of George, the monarch, were lost in the exaggerated idea entercained of the kingly authority.

GALA REJOLIONS.

The ceremonies and other details observed on the occasion of the thanksgiving for the recovery of George ill. being established as a precedent, and aanounced to be followed strictly in the case of the Prince of Walles, what followed in 1789 was repeated in 1872. A number of grand entertainments were given upon the recovery of the king. The Princess Royal issued cards of invitation to the unmarried branches of the mobility and other persons of distinction; the married were invited by Lord Aylesbury in the name of the Queen. The gala, as it was styled, was attended by the foreign Ministers, and those of the tony nobility and who hated the idea of reform, and were antagonistic to the interests of the people. The company was large, but no doubt select. It numbered 228. The felex of yesterday were universal, noble and joyous, out not confined to party participants.

The dresses were the Windsor uniform, with a sinall distinction between the old and young ladles, the former having a long purple train, the latter without any train at a

The gown was white uffany, with a garter blue body. The sleeves were white, and ornamented, as was the coat, which had three rows of hinge at equal distance from each other, to answer the equal distance from each other, to answer the ringe at the bottom of the gown, which leit only low enough to appear like another row of fringe over the uppermost of those, as if there were no scouration between the gown and coat.

All the ladies wore bandeaus found the front of head dresses with the words "God save the King," and many of them had beautiful medallons of the King—some plain, some in pearl and some set in diamonds.

The dances did not begin until near ten o'clock,

and many of them had beautiful medalions of the king—some plain, some in pearl and some set in diamonds.

The dances did not begin until near ten o'clock, their Majesties and Princesses, as is stated, being more than half an hour intermixed with the company, conversing in the most affable manner with every person in the room.

The six Princesses were present.

GLD SPOONS, GOLD DISHES, GOLD KNIVES AND GOLD PORKS.

The supper of the period of George, it is further stated, exceeded anything of the kind ever given in the kingdom. Her Majesty's table was distinguished by gold plates, gold dishes, gold turcens, gold spoons, gold candie branches, and gold knives and forks. On the groundwork of the royal table were the figures of Peace and Pienty, with the olive branch and cornucope—the accompaniments, various gently weaving wreaths of flowers—the pedestals bresented vases of truits. On one of the long tables the platform was covered by dancing figures; the other had emblematic figures of Hope, Charity, Pienty and Britanna, which, ceng done in glass, glistened with reflected lights of candles.

THE FRENCH EMBASSY.

At the French Embassy galls, after the George Hi, thanksgiving, were present the royal family and all the principal nobility of both parties. On the ground floor, on the right of the grand entrance, was an oblong temporary room, with a space in the centre raised in for a certain number of dancers, which had been ordered for the saloon was a transparent painting—that on the right of the Kingstay for her Majesty representing the genius of France congratuating the genius of England on the recovery of the king, an excellent likeness of whom the Goudess of Health held in her hand. On the leit was a representation of the graces attending her Majesty, and an angel preparing to crown her. The supper was of the most recherche description, and the royal and noble greats are reported to have

France congratuating the genius of England on the recovery of the king, an excellent likeness of whom the Goudess of Health held in her nand. On the left was a representation of the graces attending her Majesty, and an angel preparing to crown her. The supper was of the most recherche description, and the royal and anoble guests are reported to have enjoyed themselves very thoroughly.

The Marquis del Campo, at Kanelagh, gave a grand entertainment in nonor of the King's recovery. The whole of the extensive front was illuminated in a novel manner with uncommon brilliancy. The portion immediately leading to the rotunda was filled on each side with rows of myrite and rose trees with carnations and pinks between. The lower boxes of the rotunda lormed a Spanish camp, striped blue and red. Each tent was guarded by a boy dressed in a beautiful Casillan uniform. The galiery formed a temple of Flora, which was lighted by a great number of gold baskets containing wax tapers ornamented with roses.

There were 2,000 people present, including the King, the Queen, the rest of the royal family and all the leading men of both parties in the kingdom. CHARACTER OF GEORGE III.

Buckle, in its "History of Civilization in England," describes the enaracter of George III., about whose temporary recovery all this ceremony took place, he states he was despotte and superstitious. Every liberal sentiment, everything approaching to reform—nay, even the mere mention of inquiry—was an atomination in the eyes of George III.—a narrow and ignorant prince. Without knowledge, without taste, without even a glimpse of one of the sciences or a teeling ior one of the inscrement when cathed more than usually contracted. Totally ignorant of the history and resources of foreign countries, and oarely knowing their geographical position, his information was scarcly more extensive respecting the people over whom he was called to rule. In that immense mass now extant, and which consists of every description of private correspondence, records of private con

The Victories at Camperdown and St. Vin-

There was another day of thanksgiving during the reign of George III., for the naval victories obtained at Camperdown and St. Vincent, under Lords Howe and Duncan and Sir John Jervis. A royal procession to St. Paul's again took place, in which the civic authorities and the military and the great officers of state, as usual, participated.

which the civic authorities and the military and the great officers of state, as usual, participated. There was at the time great discontent among the people of Great Britain, who clamored for peace. The mutiny of the Nore had just been suppressed. A French expedition had landed in England and hostile fleets were hovering on the coasts of Ireland. Pitt was very unpopular and was assailed by the populace during the procession.

On this occasion the military were out as much to preserve the peace as to add to the display.

The 19th of December, 1797, was the day appointed. The royal family and the two houses of Parliament were conspicuous in the line. The Horse and Foot Guards were all on duty, lining the Park, Pall Mail and Charing Cross, assisted by the Queen's regiment of light norse. The seamen and marines, regiment of light norse. The seamen and marines, white their officers, assembled in Palace Yard, and at eight o'clock the cavalcade commenced to move.

CAPTURED FLAGS CARRIED IN PROCESSION.

There were a large number of admirals, including Lord Howe and Sir John Jervis, and naval officers and seamen in advance. Then came artillery wagons, with captured French, Spsnish and Dutch flags. The foreign ministers were followed by members of the House of Commons, and the Lords, spiritual and temporal. The royal cavalcade consisted of twenty carriages. In these were the King and Queen, the princes and princesses, officers of the household, maids of honor and ladies of the bedonamber. Exactly at eleven o'clock the great west doors of St. Paul's were thrown open, and the royal procession, being met by the Bisnop of London, entered the cathedral, which was strongly guarded by soldiers and marines.

Their Majesties, preceded by the Dukes of Their Majesties, preceded by the Bisnop of London, entered the cathedral, which was strongly guarded by soldiers and marines.

Their Majesties, preceded by the Dukes of Their Majesties, preceded by the five princesses, of the foundary of the remaining the procession, the company of

the Dutch Admiral de Winter. He also paused a moment to speak to Sir Allan Gardiner, who bore the principal French standards taken June 1. At the close of the first religious ceremonies a naval procession commenced to move from the body of the church to the choir, when the British Admirals advanced with the colors above mentioned, which were supported by flag officers and the captains of those ships to which they were struck.

They passed through the choir, where they were received by the hands of the dean and enapter, and by them borne and ranged on both sides of the altar in consecrated order. A sermon was delivered by the Bishop of Lincoin.

MR. PITE ATTACKED BY THE POPULACE.

The procession returned in fuller state than the procession returned in fuller state than

the sishop of Lincola.

The procession returned in fuller state than it had entered. The King appeared in blue and gold, the Queen in mazarine blue, with a diamond headdress, and the princesses in the same colored vests, with calmed headdresses of gold and white feathers. The screets, from the Palace to Temple Bar, were closely lined on each fide by the Horse Guards and a regiment of dragoons, and from thence to St. Fam's by the London militia, the East India volunteers, the Light Horse Association and the gentlemen of the Artaliery Company. The regiment of dragoons and several other corps continued to parade the streets of Westminster for the greater part of the night, and all the other troops were under orders to attend at a minute's notice. Mr. Pitt was very grossly insuited by the populace on his way to the cathedral, in consequence of which he did not return in his own carriage, but stopped to dine with the Sneaker and some other gentlemen in Doctors' Commons. He was escorted home in the evening by a party of London Light Horse.

### PERILS OF THE DEEP.

While Endeavoring to Assist a Vessel in Distress—The Craft, "Bronching To," Sinks,

NORPOLK, Va., Feb. 27, 1872. The wrecking tug B. & J. Baker, to-day from Body Island, reports that on Wednesday alternoon five of her crew were drowned in the surf at that island while endeavoring to land a messenger from a

while endeavoring to land a messenger from a schooner ashore. The wrecking firm of Baker & Bros., of this city, despatched their tig to the relief of the schooner. The messenger was safely landed, but upon the return of the boat through the surfit struck some unseen obstacle, "proached to," and the crew were drowned. During the absence of the boat ashore it came on to blow a strong gale from the northeast, and it being a lee shore the Baker was unable to render any assistance to the boat, except to blow her winstle and hoist their colors for help from the shore.

A small boat was seen to push off from the shore, which saved two of the crew of the boat, the other four were no doubt summed by the surf striking them and were drowned. The hi-fated wreekers drowned were washed ashore shortly after the accident, with the bodies of Miles Wilson, negro, and a white man named Sawyer. The latter was resuscitated by rolling him on a barrel, but every effort to save the negro failed, as he was beyond human aid.

The names of those drowned are John Lewis, George Maioney, Charles E. Maxey, white; Miles Wilson and Eurwell Richardson, negroes.

Capian McCarty, of the Resolute, reports the Wille, a schooner heretolore reported ashore at Body Island, lying well up on the beach and evidently pretty well stove up. It is more than probable.

### REIGN OF RUFFIANISM IN NEWARK.

The Beating and Robbery of Mr. Bannister-Carroters and Sneak Thieves Mocking the

The citizens of Newark-especially those doing business along Broad street, the principal thoroughfare of the city-were greatly excited vesterday over the reign of rumanism and robbery in the chy as described in the Herald's last issue. The bold attack, brutal treatment and robbery of Mr. Bannister, the jeweller, has especially stirred up the leeling of the community into a sense of great alarm and inscourity, and on all sides bitter complaint is imade at the inefficiency of the police force. It is openly declared that never since the days of the "catherhead" rounders has a force been so wretchedly managed as the present one. The citizens cry aloud for a reformation, and that right speedily. The condition of Mr. Bannister was much improved yesterday, although his mignies are still very serious. One of his fros was broken with a kick the robber-assailant gave him, and his face and head are still swollen out of all natural shape. It will be some time before he can leave his house.

Further particulars of the garroting case mentioned hysterday's Herald show that the party attacked was an elderly citizen named Walter Garrity, of No. 138 Commerce street. About seven o'clock he was attacked by three secondreis. One threw a rope over his head, lassoo fashion, and jerked-him to the ground instanty. They then beat him severely and rified his pockets, but nothing valuable was found. He is sixty years old, and results of a serious nature are not improbable.

Another case is that of a young man who was knocked down on sanday night in New York avenue, beaten brutally and robbed of \$1.75 in money and a \$16 gold ring.

THE SNEAK THEVES,

too, made quite a rail on Monday night. In addition to the cases aiready reported others are as lottows:—In Rosewille (Eleventh ward of Newark, H. H. Jones' stables were reheved of harness and other articles. His horse woold doubtless have been laken, but the robbers got frightened while cutting the rope. Early yesterday morning the house of Mr. John Carter, at Moniculir, some six miles out of Newark, was entered by burgiars, who gathered together some five hundred doilars' worth of valuables. A member of the family had occasion from l over the reign of rumanism and robbery in the city as described in the HERALD's last issue. The bold

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT. A Young Lady Blown from a Railroad Train at Harlem-She is Supposed to be Fatally

When the funeral train which left the New Haven Railroad depot at a quarter past twelve o'clock yes ternay, bearing the remains of Le Grand Lockwood stopped, as is the custom, before crossing the ternay, bearing the remains of Le Grand Lockwood, stopped, as is the custom, before crossing the bridge at Harlem, a young lady, who had been waiting near the bridge, was seen stepping on board. She then attempted to enter a car, but was unable to do so as the doors were locked. None of the train hands being in sight, the young lady was compelled to remain on the platform while the train was crossing the Harlem River, the wind meantime blowing furfously. The train had not proceeled more than, perhaps, a hundred yards beyond the Westchester county end of the bridge when the unfortunate young lady either fell or was blown of the train, which was then rapidly attaining full speed. One of the bride-tenders saw the accident, and, taking the unconscious lady in his arms, carried her into the hotel near by. A brakeman on the train, it appears, saw her lail and the train was stopped after running a short distance. Some of those on board the train who saw the injured young lady at once recognized her as the daughter of Rev. Dr. Rogers, pastor of the South Reformed church, who had officiated at the mortunary rites in his church, a short time previously, and who was then on his way to Norwalk with the funeral cortege. It seems that the young lady had been on a visit East, and, without apprising her parents, came down, intending to join her father and mother at the bridge and proceed with them to Norwalk. Up to four o'clock yesterday afternoon Miss Rogers remained in a state of semi-consciousness, fears being entertained that her injuries would terminate fataily.

# ART SALE.

The important collection of paintings which has attracted so much attention during the past week at the Leavitt Art Rooms will be offered for sale this evening, at the Clinton Hall Sale Rooms, Astor place. The first night will be given to the disposal of Mr. Stewart's pictures, and those who desire to obtain good and authentic examples of the European schools will find the present occasion a very excellent one. Among the works which we have not had space to notice, but which are of especial worth, we count "The Recruiting Sergeant" (45, "A Landscape and Figures" (55), Carl Hubner's "First Cloud of Matrimony," a work which attracted a good deal of attention. Besides these were the excellent works of Frère, Brillouin, Lambinet, Zinn, Florent Williams, Diaz and Carl Becker, whose "Envied Fruit" is one of the best pictures in the gallery. at the Leavitt Art Rooms will be offered for sale

# THE ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Meeting of Committee on Contested Sents. An adjourned meeting was held yesterday, in the Chamber of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, of the Committee on Contested Seats, to inquire into the committee on contessed scats, to inquire into the claim of Mr. Henry Weiser, who claims the seat occupied by Mr. Isaac Robinson. Mr. John Hardy appeared for Robinson and Mr. Mitchell for Weiser. A number of witnesses were examined, including Judge strauss and a colored voter named Jones. The inquiry was adjourned until Thursday at three o clock.

# THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Comptroller Green paid yesterday to the Depart. ment of Parks, for laborers, the sum of \$20,000, He will pay to-day the following bills, viz.:-

# THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

Mr. Walter Roche, who has been "wanted" by the Sheriff, surrendered himself late on Monday night and entered into temporary ball. Yesterds he completed the bonds at the Sherin's onic, i the sum of \$50,000, and was again at liberty.